

HONORS TO LIEUT. GREELY.

HE AND LIEUTENANT RAY BEFORE THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION—THE OPEN POLAR SEA THEORY FAVORED—PRAISES FOR THE EXPLORERS.  
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The American explorers, Lieutenants Greely and Ray, have been the heroes of to-day.

diurn, where the Geographical section has been meeting, was thronged with a brilliant assemblage; every seat was occupied, the corridors were densely packed, and the audience included the most distinguished members of the Association and a great throng of ladies. Among those on the platform or in the audience were Lord Rayleigh, the Earl of Rosse, Lady Clara Rayleigh, Canon Carver, Dr. John H. Poynter, J. H. LeRoy, Lady LeRoy, Principal Grant and Dr. Cheside. Lieutenant Greely entered the committee-room at 11 o'clock, looking fresh and apparently not laboring under great excitement. He was cordially greeted by Captain Pim and the members of the section, and after a few minutes' conversation with the officers went into the hall. He was dressed in a complete suit of white flannel, his figure was erect, and as he walked to the platform he showed no signs of feebleness. His an-

appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause. Mrs. Greely, quietly dressed, but with a proud and happy face, accompanied him and occupied a seat in the audience with Mrs. Lefroy.

After various notices had been read, Sir J. H. Lefroy referred to the presence of the two American ladies, and in the presence of their much pleased

explorers and to the importance of their work, ending by introducing Lieutenant Ray. This called forth another round of hearty applause, and then Lieutenant Ray met the eyes of the sympathetic spectators. He spoke with a strong voice, in a graceful and effective manner, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

He described briefly the system of circumpolar stations, of which his own at Point Barrow had been one, and recounted his own experience and conclusions. Re-

marking that the coast between Behring Strait and Point Barrow had been frequently visited by English crews. He described his own exploration of the region lying between the Yukon and the Arctic sea, which had never before been penetrated. He was compelled, after advancing 220 miles inland, to and beyond Meade River, to turn back, after discovering a low range of mountains dividing the northeast watershed from that of Kotzebue Sound. This range, he thought, was the northernmost spur of the Rocky Mountains.

He described the configuration of the land, the traces of reindeer and ancient human habitation in what is now an uninhabited desert, and the general character of the northern watershed. The region was destitute of timber, save a few Arctic willows; there was coarse salt grass with a dense growth of moss, affording pasturage for a few herds of reindeer.

He declared that he did not believe in the existence of an open Polar sea, since the temperature of the water was unvarying from October to July, which would not be the case if there was a large body of open water around the Pole. The atmospheric conditions at Point

Barrow were such as could not have existed if a warm open Polar sea had surrounded the Pole. Clouds were rarely seen. In winter there was no precipitation except frozen mist drifting in over the ocean from cracks opened by gales and tides. Lieutenant Ray explained the phenomenon of the crowding down of ancient ice each year, and argued that it was a positive proof that there was no open Polar sea. He spoke of the auroras,

observed as a constant glow from 4 in the afternoon to 8 in the morning, and closed by referring to the serious disturbance of the magnetic needle during those displays, and to the importance of investigating magnetic phenomena at the magnetic pole. He considered it a

grand omission in the International Polar scheme that there was no station established at the magnetic pole. He considered it of the utmost importance that these phenomena should be investigated during a period of two or three years, and volunteered to head a colony

THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCES GRATELY.  
The president remarked that the section was favored

with the presence of a great traveler and sufferer, Lieutenant Greedy, whose providential deliverance from the dreadful fate of starvation had sent a thrill of gratitude through the civilized world. Those sufferings, he added, were sacred to the audience, and hence

could only express its sympathy. It was an exploit of the utmost daring, since to Greely and Lockwood belong the crowning honor of planting the American flag nearest the Pole. He referred to the manner in which Greely and his men had carried in their retreat their

ponderous pendulum as an unparalleled instance of sublime devotion to science. The American expedition had done much to promote the extension of human knowledge, and was entitled to the gratitude of the

world. With these generous phrases the president introduced Lieutenant Greely, who received from the audience a welcome that must have gone far to compensate him for all the opprobrium which hideous scandal-mongers in his own country have heaped upon him. His face flushed with pleasure, and when he spoke, his words were a cascade of diamonds, and a manly

spoke it was with a modesty in demeanor and a plainness of tone that won every heart. He began with a brief reference to the international Polar scheme, and with an unequivocal expression of dissent from his colleague's opinion respecting the open Polar sea. He believed that there was such a sea, not navigable, but still exposed in favorable conditions. He described the

still open under adverse conditions. He also made the geographical work of his day as covering nearly three degrees of latitude and over forty of longitude. He outlined Lieutenant Cook's route and discoveries, which had resulted in adding to the charts a coast line of nearly 100 miles beyond the furthest point seen by the crew of the English Navy. Greenland had

been carried forty miles northward and been given a greater extension in that direction than it has generally been credited with. He described the furthest point reached by Lockwood, the configuration of the coast, the land prospects as seen from an elevation of 2,000 feet, the broad level expanses of snow and ice,

and the absence in the flocks of any ice floes or of any other indications tending to prove their direct connection with the Spitzbergen sea. The coast was high, rugged and precipitous, and the vegetation resembled that of Grinnell Land.

He spoke of the abundant traces of animal life above the eighty-third parallel, and of the tidal crack extending from Cape Bryant along the entire coast, running from headland to headland, and varying from

one yard to several hundred in width. Inside the crack hummocky ice was rarely seen, and outside prevailed Commander Markham's paleocrystic ice. He referred to the great depth of the Polar ocean; as sounded by Lockwood, it was over 800 feet, and apparently no current existed. He explained the extreme care with which

the latitude and longitude of the furthest point were ascertained; he testified to the extraordinary accuracy of Lieutenant Beaumont's maps, and stated that the only correction necessary was the location of Cape Britannia a few miles farther south. This was a quiet thrust at Commander Markham's recent strictures and

JOORNAYS AND DISCOVERIES RECOUNTED.

and the physical conditions which were revealed. The ice cap between Archer and Greely fiords was pictured, and a detailed account was given of the discoveries made inland, and especially of the ascent of Mount Arthur, from the crest of which, 4,500 feet above the

sea, a grand prospect was obtained. Vegetation in this region was luxurious as compared with that of Cape Sabine. There were valleys affording excellent pasturage for musk cattle, which feed toward the sea during the summer and gradually withdraw inland as winter advances. Raised beaches, marine shells

and driftwood gave evidence in the interior of recent elevation above the sea. At one place the trunks of coniferous trees were found; many small glacial lakes were surveyed, and the configuration of ice caps and glaciers was carefully observed. Many native relics and the remains of permanent Eskimo huts were found.

on the shores of Lake Hazen. The reindeer, which must once have been plentiful, have either migrated or become extinct. In closing his graphic account of the discoveries made by his party, Lieutenant Greely asked indulgence for any imperfections in his presentation of the subject, since strength had failed for their

elaboration and he had been forced to depend largely upon memory, as all records and journals of the expedition were in Washington. As he resumed his seat, there was a great outburst of applause, which brought smiles to the blushing face of Mrs. Greely. Her husband had been listened to throughout with intense

Admiral O'Many, one of the veterans of Arctic ser-

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